1: Gillin E-5 (1932-33) 1936 SR9 Carib SR9

In the field of art the Caribs have achieved only modest results. The simple decorations of household utensils and furniture, personal ornament and decoration have been described elsewhere. A limited amount of sculpture in wild beeswax is performed for amusement. The few examples of this art observed by me were all caricatures, consciously humorous depictions of actual persons or animals, with no religious or magical significance.

Examples of musical composition and songs have been presented earlier in this section. Three general types of musical instruments are in use. The sambura, or drum, has a wooden frame with two heads of skin. Purple heart and silver belly (*Copaifera publiflora* and *Nectandra* sp.) are said to be the best woods for making the frame. A cylindrical section is cut from a tree, the outer bark removed, and the inside hollowed out with knives and chisels until the walls of the frame are about one half inch in thickness. The skin heads are made of akuri skin (*Dasyprocta aguti*) from which the hair has been removed. The original outer surface of the skin is exposed when it is fixed to the drum. The heads are each held in place by a hoop of tough withes bound about with kraua string and mani gum. The two hoops are united by a cross-string of twisted kraua fiber, which is attached in the European manner, and which may be tightened or loosened to tune the drum. Only one end of the drum is struck, and across the other, or silent head, is stretched a thin double thread of kraua, in which is twisted a small stick about the size of a toothpick. This stick, or resounder, lies against the silent skin head, and its position, together with the tautness of the two strings which support it, affect the tone of the instrument.

In use, the drum is usually held under the left arm, against the side of the body, and struck with two sticks. The stick held in the left hand strikes the drumhead near its periphery in short light strokes, while the stick in the right hand strikes the center of the head more vigorously. The most usual rhythm is short (left), long-long-long (right). The drum is provided with a length of kraua string by which it may be slung over the shoulder for carrying.

Roth says that it is probable that "the two-skin drum was introduced through the Arawak and Carib Islanders from North America, after the European invasion. Such an hypothesis would